# KNITTING AND CROCHET.

A SIMPLE EDGING. From The Weekly Tribune. H K H H 

Miss Hattie Browning, of New-York, an industrions young lady of fourteen, sends a sample of the above edging, worked very neatly in fine cotton (Clarke's No. 12), with the following directions:

Make a chain of 25 stitches. 1st row: Miss 3, work 1 treble into each of the next 3 loops, then \* 3 chain, miss 3, 3 trebles; repeat from \* twice. At the end make 3 chain and work a

SC into the last stitch. Make 3 ch. and turn. 2d row: Work 12 trebles into the first 3 chain. These form the first scallop.) Then " 3 ch., miss 3. and work 3 trebies under the next chain of 3; re-

pest from \* twice. At the end, 3 ch., miss 3, 1 treble into the last stitch. Make 3 ch. and turn. 3d row : \* 3 trebles under the first 3 ch., \* 3 chain, miss 3, 3 trebles under the next 3 ch.; repeat from twice. At the close 3 cb., 1 single under the same 3 ch. that the last 3 trebles have been worked under. Make 3 ch. and turn.

The second and third rows are repeated till the edging is long enough.

If a narrower edging of the same pattern is desired, make a chain of 19 stitches and proceed as above, repeating only once. A still narrower edging may be made by forming a chain of 13 statches. working as before, but without any repetition.

CHILDREN'S CROCHETED UNDERSHIRTS.

Knitted undershirts are much superior to crocheted ones in many respects, and where time is not a serious object they are greatly to be preferred. They do, however, consume many hours in their making, and this is often a great drawback. Overworked mothers and sisters can hardly find the time for knitting them, and hence arises a demand for crocheted under vests. These can be made of any size, and in either wool or cotton. Soft knitting cotton is both durable and washes well. For woollen ones for the little folks, the finer, softer wools are to be preferred, and the closeness or openness of the work will depend on the size of the book used. On these points each worker can use her own judg-

Make a chain the full length of the shirt, and work backward and forward, in ribbed crochet, turning the work at the end of each row. This kind of crocket has been described more than once in this department. Briefly stated, it consists of double crochet worked into the outside loop of each stitch. This forms a series of ribs or ridges, not unlike ribbed knitting. Work a piece wide enough for the front of the shirt. Work a similar piece for the back. Sew up the edges of the two pieces, leaving a slit at the top of each for the insertion of the sleeve. Next sew up about a quarter of the top on each side, leaving a hole in the middle for the neck.

Make a chain long enough for the sleeves, and work a piece in the same manner half the full width desired, taking care that in the last four or five rows the DC, stitches are graduated toward the wrist-made smaller as they approach the wrist in order that this part may be narrower than the rest of the sleeve. Now work on the other side of the same foundation chain another piece to match this and sew the two together. This completes the sleeve, which must be sewed to the body of the shirt. Around the neck of the shirt work as fol-1st row : \*1 treble, 2 ch., miss 2; repeat from \* all

2d row: 3 DC. under every 2 chain.

The body of the shirt being worked in white, this little border may be in blue or scarlet. Put a ribbon through the holes made in the first row, and gather in as much as may be needed. Work a row of DC, round the bottom of the body and of each wrist in the same color, and the shirt is complete. Instead of sewing the pieces together on the top of the shoulders, a little gore may, if preferred, be ensily worked in, starting with one stitch, and increasing by working three into the centre loop every other row. The shoulders can also be sleped by increasing at this edge of the

possible. Remove the fingers and thumb, insert a pair of selssors in the loops thus left, and cut through them. Double one half of the loese ends to the left and the other to the right making a sort of flat circle, hold this in the left hand between the thumb and fingers, and with the sessors cut back all round about a quarter of an

a narrow sht from the centre hole to the outside. Now take the wool and wind it over the two pieces of cardboard from the central hole, which is reached every time through the slit. When this middle hole is quite filled up, cut the wool around the outer edge, and pass a strong piece of twine two times between the cardboards, tying it very tightly. Tear away the cardboards, and cut the outside of the ball with sharp sens-ors until it is as round and smooth as a billiard ball. Any kind of wool, and any lengths knitted together will answer.

Balls are also sometimes regularly crocheted. In this case make a chain of five strtches, and work on both sides of it in D.C., increasing frequently. Work four or five rounds, then decrease as rapidly. Put the hook through the last five or six stitches, draw the wool through, and finish with a chain. Insert the book from the opposite side of the ball and draw the loose end into the inside of the ball. Where the ball is intended to be at the end of a cham, don't break off the wool after finishing, but begin at once to make the chain.

## DOTTED LACE AND INSERTION.

The following examples are kindly forwarded by Annie L. Newton:

For the lace cast on nineteen stitches. 1s. row: Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow. 2d row : Kuit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, parrow,

knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3, over, narrow, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1. 3d row: Knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow

knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, narrow,

4th row: Cast off 2, knit 5, over, knit 3, over, alip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1.

Repeat from first row. For the insertion, cast on 21 stitches. 1st row: Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 1, ever, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, mit 4, over, narrow, knit 1.

2d row: Knit 3, over, narrow, narrow, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch. over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow

knit 1. 3d row: Knit 3. over, knit 3 together, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow knit 1, parrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over, parrow

4th row: Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, slip I, narrow, throw over the slipped stich, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch. over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1. Repeat from beginning.

CROCHET LEGGINGS. Mrs. C. H. T. kindly sends the following pattern for crochet leggings: Make a chain of 60 stitches.

Crochet, along this chain a row of treble stitch; turn and erochet back in DC. The 3d row is like the 1st in treble, the 4th row like the 2d in DC. Go on thus alternating one tre-

ble row and one DC, row until you have crocheted 6 times across. one also on each of the next 5 rows all at the same

end. Then decrease one stitch for the next 6 rows ; end. Then decrease one stitch for the next o rows; this makes a form for the instep.

Crochet 6 more rows, making 24 in ali.

25th row: Treble crochet one-third of the way across, DC, one-third, and treble the remaining third.

26th row: DC, across,
27th row: Treble crechet one-fourth of the way
across, DC, the next fourth, treble the remaining

28th row: Treble crochet half the way across, urn, and DC back. This makes a gore to fit the 28th row: I reelle crochet hair the way across, turn, and DC, back. This makes a gore to fit the ankle.

Crochet the sides together. The form for the instep may be finished with scallops of shells. In crocheting this legging take up the thread of the

#### SCRAP BAG.

SCRAP BAG.

KNITTING EXIRA.—The new Extra is now out, price 20 cents, and stamps will be taken in payment. The Woman's Extra and the new one will be sent to any address for 25 cents. This will answer several inquiries. The new Extra is a handsome pamphlet printed on thick paper in clear. Intractive very pleasant to the eye. It is beautifully injustrated and will be a source of immense pleasure and convenience to those fond of fancy work. The first Knitting Extra is still being sold in large quantities and has been exceeding popular this summer among the ladies at the fashionable watering places.

1st row: Slip 1, over twice, parl 2 together, over 3 times, knit 1.

over 3 times, knit 1.
2d row: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1.
3d row: Slip 1, over twice, purl 2 together, knit

4th row : Knit 4, over twice, purl 2 together,knit

5th row: Slip, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 6th row : Cast off until you have 3 stitches on ieff-hand and one on right-hand needle, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1. Begin again at 1st row. This edwing has the merit of washing well. Knit with 60 linen thread ("an monlin") and fine needles.

LACE FOR DRESS .- Mrs. M. H. asks for patterns Cacce For Dress.—Als. A. R. Is a series of a dress. For lace suitable for the neck and sleeves of a dress. She will find two extremely pretty patterns in the new Woman's Extra—those included under "Lace in two Widths" on page 30. Mrs. H. kindly says: "The Knitting Department is a great attraction to your excellent paper and many ladies have been waiting auxiously the appearance of the second

NETS FOR HORSES' EARS.-A country reader asks

that some contributor should send directions for making fly nets for horses' ears.

A FASHIONABLE ENGLISH WOMAN.

Prom The London Globe.

England can produce some of the prefitest faces ever a Frenchman set eyes on; but it is a thousand notice that a few French milliners, dress-makers, and boot-makers cannot be sent across the Channel to tone down some of the extravagances which may the beauty of the misses blondes.

An English lady who was over at Trouville last year and surprised every one with the strangeness of her costumes, has returned with, some say thirty-six dress s, and some more. She has been awarded the paim for eccentricity of costume. She gladdens the hearts of the Farisians sitting at the corner of the beach; but she is rather proud than otherwise of the notice she attracts with her curious dresses and strange frimmings. She wears white mice and all kinds of out-of-the-way animals on her had, and her waist is encircled by a gold chain from which hangs an enormous chatelains, with a mirror, a thimbie-case, and a host of odds and ends including, some say, gold stewpans, pots and kettles, etc., which she has brought with her for her culinary arrangements, as she is not satisfied with the cookhas brought with her for her culinary

# FOPULAR SATINGS ABOUT DOGS.

From The Queen.

An Englishman says, "If you cannot bete, never show your teeth," or "Don't bark if you can't bete". by increasing at this edge of the work who approaching the neck and decreasing again after passing it. Nothing can be simpler than shirts made in this way. While suitable for small children, an under vest for a man can just as easily be made after the same fashion, starting with a longer chain, and using a larger hook.

show your teeth, "or "Don't bark if you can't bete!" while the scotted say, "Great barkers are has bit! will the scotted say, "Great barkers are has bit will be sented no explanation, and the same myself?" These need no explanation, and the same struct of others, such as, "Any stick will do to beaut a dog,"; and "When a dog is drowning everyone offers bith drink," On the same principle of giving to those who do not want, we are told that everyone bustes.

BALLS.

Balls are often used instead of tassels in finishing infants' sacques, hoods and other articles. These are usually small and may be made thus:

Take rather thick fleecy wool, and wind around the thants and first two fingers of the left hand sixty or seventy times. Then with a piece of strong thread or fine twine tie is the middle as rightly as

because a dog and a cock are always brave on their subscores cut back all round about a quarter of an Inch. Now with the fingers of both hands open out this flat circle into the form of a ball. Take this in the left hand, and go round and round it with the scissors, triuming it and catting it in until all the ends are even and smooth and the shape is perfectly round. This completes the bail. The process wastes a good deal of wool but is not difficult to learn.

Where large soft balls are wanted for children to play with, another plan is adopted: Cut two circular pieces of cardboard, about 4 inches across, with a paracow slit from the centre hole to the outside.

ceularly from the German. Here we find that some people should not be Here we find that some people should not be squeamish; if they go ever a dog, they must go over the tail. This reminds us of the saying. When you have swallowed the ox, don't make a fuss about the tail. A German, like many more, may be as hungry or as weary as a dog; and when he labors under a delusion sees a bine dog. That the dogs bite the hindmost, is as true as a stronger utterance known among ourselves. He is in a destitute condition who has not a dog to draw out of the oven. Do not blame the innocent; It rests not with the dogs how many horses shall die in the year. The hare may run the fastest, but many dogs are the death of the here. Nobedy cares to own a

year. The hare may run the fastest, but many dogs are the death of the here. Nobody cares to own a dog which is everybody's companion.

When they have nothing, the Flemish will tell you that you will find the dog in the pot. The Dutchman may be as snapptsh as a young dog. The Italian says, No dog is so bad as not to wag his tail; That a dog which barks never bites, which is scarcely true; and, Woe to the skin of a snarling dog unless it be strong or tough. The Spaniard says, If you wish your dog to follow you, give him bread; and yet he says, When your dog wags his tail it is not for you, but for the bread. He thinks, too, that

you wish your dog to follow you, give him bread; and yet he says, when your dog wags his tail it is not for you, but for the bread. He thinks, too, that A well-bred dog always dreams of hunting.

The Turks have a few good sayings, one of which is, The dog backs and the caravan goes by; mere house is nothing. Another is that, The dog which is led out to bunt against his will takes no game. The Arabs have observed that Every dog backs at his own gate, and that A dog which runs is better than a hon which lies down. They think it a foolish thing to draw the dog's teeth and back yourself; but, having no great confidence in the animal, they say. Pat a dog on the jaws till you can muzzle it. From the Chinese we learn that A dog which raises its tail despises its foe; also, that He who beats a dog should think of its imaster. Other rough-and-ready sayings of theirs are, that The dog in its kennel howls at the fleas, but the dog which is hunting does not feel them; and that It is not dogs' fleas which make the cats cry out.

None of the ancient stories about dogs surpass one told by Bochart, who says that when he wrote a dog was living at Paris which had watched for almost three years at the grave of his master in the cemetery of St. Innocent, and could not be persuaded to leave it. Once it was seized and taken to shother part of the city, but as soon as it got its liberty it went back to the grave. This was in the year 1660, and during the winter the snow had been very deep, and the cold most intense. Bochart adds that if any reader is anxious to know how such

a dog lives, let him understand that the inhabitants, struck with the novelty of the thing, supply him abundantly with bread, which they send to the grave where he sits.

## SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

LIQUID GLUE.

The following directions are said to make a durable, slightly tinted, but clear liquid glue: 100 parts of ordinary gelatin are dissolved in 400 parts of water containing six to seven parts of oxalic acid. The solution is kept for five or six hours on the water-bath, in a porcelain infusion pot, after which it is neutralized with carbonate of calcium, the insoluble pre cipitate filtered off, and the clear filtrate evaporated at a moderate temperature, until about 200 parts are obtained.

#### PAPER CEMENT.

Dissolve 180gm, of best French glue in 180gm, of water by soaking and heating. Then add a solution of 1gm of shellar in 6gm of alcohol, and stir well as long as the solution is warm. Mix also 35gm, of dextrin in 50gm. of alcohol and 25gm, of water, stir it well in a beaker, and place it into warm water until the solution is completed and has acquired a clear brown color. Mix this solution with that of the glue, and pour the whole into a suitable torm in which it may solidify. When wanted for use, cut off a small piece and liquefy it by

PHOTOGRAPHING EXPRESS TRAINS. A California operator has had great success in photogra; hing a horse at full gallop. Messis. Marsh Brothers, photographers, at Heniev-on-Thames, England, have just obtained some interesting pictures of the Great Western express—the "Flying Duichman"—taken while tunning through Twyford station at a speed of nearly sixty miles per hour. The point of view from which the photograph has been taken is on the "port bow" of the express, and the definition is admirable, the details of the loconition is admirable, the details of the local motive coming out as sharply as the stationary objects in the view. Messrs. Marsh Brothers are now making a flying shutter which, when are now making a hying states waren, waen applied to their camera, will reduce the time of exposure of the plate to 1500th of a second. With this new shutter they hope to get a thoroughly satisfactory photograph of an express train taken broadside on.

THE MOON'S APPARENT DISTANCE M. J. Plateau proposes a method of estimating approximately the apparent distance at which the moon seems to different people to be in the sky. This means consists in looking at the moon steadily until ,the retian is sufficiently fatigued to produce an "accidental" image or ghost. The observer must then furn his gaze ghost. The observer must then furn his gaze to a blank wall, on which he will see the accidental image projected as a unted patch of the same shape as the moon. He is then to retreat from, or advance to the wall until this image appears to him to be of the same size as the moon itself did. The distance measured off between the observer and the wall will be the same as that at which he unconsciously takes the moon to be. One of the sons of the author having made this experiment, found the distance to be in his case about fifty metres. This tance to be in his case about fifty metres. seems a small distance, but it was the result of seems a small distance, out it was the result of a single experiment under circumstances which were not very favorable. M. Plateau concludes the brief memoir on the subject, presented by him to the Belgian Academy, by cautioning all persons who may be interested in the subject take care in repeating the experiment lest the great brilliancy of the luminary should damage their sight.

GLASS GLOBES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS. The globes of opal and ground glass used in connection with the Jablochkoff candle and other electric lights have considerable diffusive power; but it is a drawback to their employment that they absorb from 30 to 50 per cent of the total light produced in the arc. M. Clemandot appears to have found a better mode of spreading the illumination, in forming the landous appears to have found a perfect of the illumination of spreading the landous grass envelore studed with spreading the illumination, in forming the lantern of a double glass envelope studed with glass woel, some by a peculiar process, so as to yield fibres 175 times finer than a human hair, and 45 times finer than the finest occoon silk. The first public trial of M. Clemandot's lantern was recently made at the Mag zins off Louvre, Paris. A globular form of lamp was originally used; but it was found librat dust got into the wool and soiled it, so that a new shape had to be devised. This proved successful. The transparent part of the lantern is conical in shape, and tapers downward. The walls are made of united glass tubes, like Pandean pipes, each filled with glass wool, and firmly closed at top filled with glass wood, and firmly closed at top and bottom to exclude the dust. Not more than 15 per cent of the total light is absorbed by this process; the openity can be varied at will by introducing less or more wool into the tubes; and the light can be tinted buy desired color, either by the stain given to the spun glass, or the tubes which build up the wall of

### A TRANS-NEPTUNIAN PLANET.

number of the American Journal of Science the result of his experience in searching for the suspected planet beyond the orbit of Neptime. The first part of his labors was burely speculative, and ended in October, 1877, in his noting down the following as the probable elements of the unknown body:

EXICEROR PLANET.—Longitude (1877-81), 1704-10-

Mean distance from the sun, 52'0.

Sector magnitude, 134. Longitude of ascending node, 1009, Inclination of orbit to ecliptic, 1-24. The practical search with the 26-inch televember 3, 18.77, and ended March 6, 18.78, was unsuccessful. It was necessarily confined to marrow limits, but it was thorough so far as it went. Being junsuccessful, Mr. Todd did not see any benefit in publishing the negative result. He adds, however: "The marter now assumes a very different aspect; the publication of a recent memoir 'On Comets and Litra-Neptunian Planets,' by Professor George Forbes, of Gaarow, (already noticed in The Tribulne), assigns, by a method of investigation entirely independent of my own, a position to a possible trans-neptunian planet which may be regarded as in exact coincidence with that which I have deduced. I have not yet been able to convince myself that the remarkable harmony of the results of the two investigations is simply a chance agreement; and, with the hope that the accumulated evidence of the existence of a far exterior planet dence of the existence of a far exterior planet a vigorous presecution of the search, I have pre-pared this preliminary paper in order that attention may be called to the matter in sufficient advance of the now approaching opposition-time. Should a careful and protracted search time. Should a careful and protracted search of the region adjacent to the indicated longitude prove unavailing, no more certain test of the existence of a trans-neptunian planet admits of application within the next few years than that of telegropic search of a limited zone extending of telescopic search of a limited zone extending entirely around the heavens—a search which I have been hoping, for more than two years past, for an opportunity to undertake, but which I see no present prospect of realizing."

The meteors annually encountered by the earth on arraying at the descending node of the third comet of 1862, in the orbit of which they are found to travel, are reported, says Nature, are found to travel, are reported, says states, to have been less numerous this month than in most recent years. The earth arrived in the longitude of the node about midnight on the 9th ult., and in this position is only 430,000 miles, or less than twice the moon's distance, from the comet's track. Even if less frequent from the comet's track. Even if less frequent than in several past years, a considerable number was observed on August 9, 10 and 11, and on the latter night a conspicuous Aurora Borealis, which phenomenon has so often accompanied meteoric displays, was witnessed in the North of England. Early on the evening of August 12 the meleors were sufficiently frequent and bright to attract the attention of persons in the suburbs of London who were persons in the suburbs of London who were not looking for them, but there were very few

later in the evening.
It has been frequently remarked that the Angust meteors, or, to call them by their astro-nomical designation, the Perseids, must be much more widely distributed along the comet-ary orbit than those of the November period-the Leonids—moving in the track of the first comet of 1866. The comet which appears to comet of 1866. The comet which appears to generate the August meteors, or at any rate to be followed by them, has now receded beyond the orbit of Neptune, and will continue to recede until about the year 1923. It was last in aphelion, according to Professor Oppolzer's investigation, about 1801 or 1802, and, notwithstanding the great distance of the comet,

there was a remarkable meteoric fdisplay. Herrick reports a letter from Dr. Joseph Priest-ley describing the phenomenon as he wirnessed it on August 8, 1801, amongst the meteors being "a prodigious number of fire-balls." He

compared the whole to a brilliant display of fireworks. It is rather singular, adds Nature, that in the history of come to astronomers should not have been able to recognize any previous appearance been able to recognize any previous appearance of the body connected with the Perseids, not-withstanding its close approach to the earth's orbit when the perihelion passage takes place in the summer. Perhaps for many past centuries the perihelion may have fallen in the winter, when the comet would have greater chance of escaping notice.

### NOVEL BRICK-MAKING.

The long-continued depression in the coal trade has induced the owners of the Wharton Hall Colliery Company, Little Hulton, near Bolton, England, to put into practical shape a scheme long entertained, namely, the conver-sion of the "heapstead" of pit clay into bricks. It is well known that every colliery is more or less encumbered with vast heaps of dirt, shale, clay, and stone; and it was a happy thought of the Wharton fiall proprietors to utilize such rubbish. At the outset there were those who scouted the idea, and predicted failure, it seeming to them to be a utopian idea to send up the rocky substance, and receive the same again in the shape of hard, substantial bricks. Such, however, actually has taken place. A machine was laid down, clamps were built, and at the present time a considerable quantity of good red and white bricks are manufactured, and meet with a ready sale. The clay is sent up in rocky lumps, and is tipped into a revolving perforated area and crusted between two massive rollers. pan, and crushed between two massive rollers. It next passes through the pan into a receptacle, and is conveyed in elevators fitted with iron caps into a trough, where it is kneaded into paste by a set of revolving serews. It is then shovelled by a boy into a box placed over the eylinder. Once at this point it is by an ingen-ious contrivance converted into perfect-shaped bricks. This cylinder turns out eighteen bricks per minute. Every brick is, however, placed in another pressure machin, which converts it into a double-pressed brick, which compares favorably with bricks manufactured from

### THE DESPAIRING LOVER.

Distracted with care.
For Phillis the fair,
Since nothing can move her,
Poer Damon, her lover,
Resolves in despair
No longer to languish,
Nor bear so much anguish;
But, mad with his love, To a precipice goes, Where a leap from above

When, in rage, he came there, Beholding how steep The sides did appear, And the bottom how deep; And the bottom now deep;
His terments projecting,
And saddy reflecting
That a lover forsaken
A new love may get,
But a neck, when once broken,
Can nover be set:

And that he could die Whenever he would; But that he could live But as long as he could; How grievous soever The torment might grow, scorned to endeavor o fluish it so.

But boid, unconcern'd At the thoughts of the pain, He calmly return'd To his cottage again.

WILLIAM WALSH.

PROF. AGASSIZ ON COUNT POURTALES.

Proof The American Journal of Science.

Educated as an engineer, he showed from boyhood a predifection for natural bistory. He was a favorite student of Professor Agasiz, and when his friend and leacher came to America in 1847 he accompanied him and remained for some time with the little band of naturalists who, first at East Boston and subsequently at Cambridge, shared this labors. In 1848 Pourtales entered the United States Coast Survey, where his ability and indefangable industry were at once recognized, and he remained attached to that brained of our public service for many years. He there became deeply interested in everything relating to the study of the belief of the ocean. Thanks to the enlightened support of the lines Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Professor Bache, and of his successors, Professor Pierce and Cantain Patterson, he was employ to devote his talents and industry to the comparatively new field of "Thalassegraphy" and the bological investigations related to it. The large collections of specimens from the sea hed our accumulated by the different hydregraphic expeditions of the United States Coast Survey were carefully examined by him, and the results were published in advance of their appearance in the Coast Survey Reports in Peterman's Methedium, en accumpanied by a chart of the sea bottom on the east coast of the United States. So interesting and valuable were the results obtained not only as un and to navigation, but in their wider bearing on the history of the Guif Stream, and on the distribution of annual life at great depths, that in 1866 he was sent out by Professor Floree, then superintendent of the Coast Survey, to commen these twestigations on a name and first a great depths, that in 1866 he was sent out by Professor Floree, then superintendent of the Coast Survey, to commen these twestigations on a familiar for a great depths, that in 1867 and 1868 he was in charge of the Atlanta Barlies. He results of the Museum of Comparative Z edogy, excited great interest among zoologists

as he anticipated:

At the death of his father, Mr. Pourtales was left in an independent position, which allowed him to devote himself more completely than ever to his zeological studies. He resigned his official connection with the Coast Survey and returned to Cambridge, where he became themseforth identified with the progress of the Museum of Comparative Zeology. To Professor Agaissiz his presence there was invaluable. In youth one of his favorite pupils, throughout hife his friend and colleague, he now became the support of his failing strength. The maierials of the different deep-sa dresiging expeditions, above mentioned, had been chiefly deposited at the museum in Cambridge, and were thence distributed to specialists in this country and Europe. A large part of the special reports upon them have aiready appeared. Mr. Pourtales reserved to himself the corals, balcyonarians, holothorians and crinoids. A number of his papers on the deep-sea corals of Florida, of the Caribbean Sea and of the Gulf of Mexico have appeared in the museum publications. He had begun to work at the magnificent collection of halcyonarians made by the Blake in the Caribbean Sea, and had aiready made good progress with his final report on the holothurians. The crinoid memoirs published by him relate to a few new species of Comatula, and to the interesting genera Rhizocrimus and Holopus.

The titles of his memoirs indicate the range of his learning and his untring industry. His devotion to science was boundless. A model worker, so quiet that his enthusiasm was known only to those who watched his steadfast labor, he toiled on year after year without a thought of self, wholly engrossed in his search after truth. He never cutered into a single scientific controversy, nor even asserted or defended his claim to discoveries of his own which had escientific controversy, nor even asserted or defended his claim to discoveries of his own which had been the devoted friend of Professor Agassiz, he became to his son a wise and affectionate counsellor,

The following incident is related of the venerable Dr. Neablit, formerly president of Dickinson College, Carlisle: "It amazes me that ministers don't write better sermons. I am sick of the duil, proys affairs!" said a lady, in presence of Dr. Neablit. "But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write sermons." suggested the Doctor. "Yes," "cjoined the lady, "but you are so long amout it. I could write one in half the time, if I only had a text." "Oh. if a text is all you want," said Dr. Neablit. "The this one from Solomon: "It is better to dwell in a corner of a houseoup than with a brawing woman in a wide house." "Do you mean me, sir!" inquired the lady, quickly, "Oh, my good woman," was the response, "you will never make a sermonizer. You are too soon in your applications."

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVERTED PUGILIST .- The Rev. Will-

iam Thompson, who died in England a few days ago, spent nearly a quarter of a century in the prize ring under the name of " Bendigo ing fought 24 times before he was forty. ing fought 24 times before he was forty. When he was converted he had three belts, including one for the championship. He had served 28 terms in jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. "Bendigo's" own account of his conversion is very curious. While in prison he attended the regular religious service every Sunday, and first had his attention attracted by the minister's account "of the set-to between David and Goliath." He became so absorbed in heating how. David the little 'un floored the in hearing how "David the little un floored the giant and killed him," that he forgst where he was, and shouted out, "Bravo! I'm glad the little 'un won." When he got to his cell he began to think seriously about what he had heard, and could not avoid the conclusion that "somebody must have helped David to lick the giant." At this point in the narrative, "Bendigo" continues: "Well, it was as singular as though it was done on purpose. The very next Sunday the parson preached another sermon, which reemed hitting at me harder than the one the week before. It was all about the three men, Shadrach, Meshach, and Bendigo, who were cast into the flery furnace, and who were saved by the Lord from being burnt. Oh, who were east into the flery furnace, and who were saved by the Lord from being burnt. Oh, yes, I've heard about that since; it wasn't exactly Bendigo who was the third man, but the name sounded like it to me, and I took it as such, though I didn't say anything to anybody. 'If one Bendigo can be saved why not another i' I said to myself, and I theught about it a great deal. Sunday after Sunday I locked out for something about me in the sermon, and there it always was. After the one about the flery furnace came one about my hetwelf, fishermen. Now, I'm a insherman myself. Bless you! I should rather think I was, one of the best in England. Well, after that came another sermon about the 700 lefthanded men in the Book of Judges; and I am a left-handed man. Of course I am. It was that what beat the knowing ones I have had to stand up against. Well, it was this always going on that made me make up my mind to turn as soon as ever I got out." "Bendigo," or William Thompson as he was thenceforth called, made good his purpose to lead a better life. He began to fit himself for a new work by learning his A B C's, for his early education had been so neglected that he could not even read. He announced, and carried out, his willingness to spend the rest of his days on the platform, persuading men to embrace religion. When he began his ministrations, about six willingness to spend the rest of his anys on applications, persuading men to embrace religion. When he began his ministrations, about six years ago, he attracted great attention, but the novelty soon wore off, and he was permitted to continue his labors in a quiet and efficient way. His meetings at the start were largely attended, especially by persons of his own class, who his tened with rapt attention to his story of his conversion and his evidentity sincere exhortation. The meetings were held at Cabman's Mission Hall, the Seven Dials, and at other places in notorious neighborhoods in London. AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S END .- Full de-

tails of the murder of the American missionary, Mr. Parsons, who for several years past has resided in the neighborhood of I-mid, in Armenia, are published by The Daily News (London). He lately undertook a journey through the Armenian villages in the environs of I-smk for the purpose of visiting various congregations of Armenian Protestants. On his return he was overtaken by the night on the shores of the Lake of Isnik. As the weather was excessively warm he decided to pass the night there with his groom, an Armenian named Gatabed. They tied their horses to the trees, and slept on the ground. Two young Turks from a neighboring village on seeing them and slept on the global. Two years are from a neighboring village on seeing them asleep approached them noiselessly and killed them with their daggers by repeated blows. Wishing to destroy the traces of their crime, they stripped their victims and then proceeded to take steps to burn the bodies. They gathered a quantity of brushwood for that purpose. ered a quantity of brushwood for that purpose, but a terrent of rain falling suddenly they were prevented from carrying out their design. They then went home, leaving behind the corses of the unfortunate travellers. At this moment an Armenian of Baghtchedjik, whose horse had been stolen by the Turks two days before, was passing through the field in which the murders passing through the field in which the murders had been committed, searching for his herse. He saw and recognized the horses of Mr. Parsons and Garabed. He also discovered their bodies, and ran to the village for help. Ten Armenians at once ran to the scene of the crime. The two murderers had gone bome and shown to their father their booty, which consisted of a watch, several medicides (each being of the value of four francs), and other articles. The father advised his sons to go and burn the bodies. They obeyed, and were carrying wood to the place of the marder when the Armenian pensants met them. The Turks were well armed, and the Armenians were without arms, armed, and the Armenians were without arms. but they attacked the murderers, and disarmed was my brother." The Armenians conveyed the murderers to the chief of police in Ismid. They then avowed their crime, and added that origin. ally they had desired only to rob the travellers, but had allied them when they saw that they

tans of the murder of the American missionary,

THE SPLENT PREACHER.-A Protestant minand continuing his ministry after his decease. He is having constructed a grantle monument, to which be has given the name of "The Bilent to which he has given the name of "The silent Preacher." The dimensions of this monument are four feet on the back and three and one-half feet on the front, thus giving it the shape of a sloping desk on the top, on which is carved of a sloping desk on the top, on which is carved an onen book; the width across the front and onek is two feet and six mehes, while the sides measure a foot and a helf deep. The monment will stand upon a granite base three feet and four inches by two feet and four inches, and one foot in thickness. The open book on the top, representing the open Bible, measures to the top of the proposed of the top of th the top, representing the oben blow, measures two feet and two inches across its open pages, with a length of thirteen inches. On this open book is the following: "Be ready, the time is short. These are the words I spake unto you while I was with you, that after my decease ye might have them in remembrance." On the tour sides of this tablet, which are finished perfectly different supports a vast amount. feetly flat and smooth, appears a vast amount of lettering, finely executed. Beginning on the of lettering, finely executed. Beginning on the front there are ten subjects, as follows: "1. Precious truth. 2. Immortality. 3. Resurrection. 4. Judgment. 5. Holiness safe. Sin dangerous. 6. Sins of Omission. 7. Love in Justification. 8. Victory by Faith. 9. Witness of the Spirit. 10. Heaven." Under each of the loregoing topics are comments and scriptinal texts. Following directly under these several topics are twelve "Human Questions with Divine Answers." These questions are severally numbered in consecutive order, and under each question appears one or more scripunder each question appears one or more scriptural texts. There are apward of three thousand two hundred letters upon this tablet. It is made from a fine block of Westerly granite. It is to be erected in a cemetery at Saratoga. The clergyman says that every summer there are thousands who visit the famous watering-place who need just such a famous watering-place who need just such teacher, and who have nothing else to do but read and reflect. A CHURCH FLOODED .- A Roman Catholic

A CHURCH FLOODED.—A Roman Catholic church in Donegal, Ireland, was flooded three weeks ago to-day. An appalling peal of thunder was followed by a down-pour of rain. A brook was swellen to such an extent that the arch under the chapel was not spacious enough to permit the volume of water to pass through. The flood then formed into a lake on the upper or mountain side of the building, and a quantity of water passed between the chapel walls and the cliffs, which formed a lake on the seaward side of the building. The people were engaged in their devotions. Suddenly the increasing volume of water burst open the doors, which are about eight feet wide. and a great wave rolled into the building. In two minutes the house was filled to a height of twelve feet from the floor, and in almost an instant men, women, seats, hats were floating about. Panie-stricken and wailing in their terror, men and women struggled to reach the walls; some clung to the floating seats, and thus reached the windows. Then, by breaking thus reached the windows. Then, by oreaking the glass they were able to climb the saales ladder-fashion until they were out of the reach of the water. Father McFadden, the parish priest, remained at the altar until the water was up to his chest. He then stood on the table of the altar; but as the water was still rising, he grasped some floating seats, and by a superson, he and some others were able to these means he and some others were able to reach the high window behind the altar, and by breaking some of the glass to get hold of the window sashes. The priest from this point advised the people to keep cool and collected as their only chance of safety. For an hour the

water continued at its full beight and then abated. Two eldedy men were found drowned near the door. The bodies of a boy about twelve, another lad about sixteen, and a married woman, were found washed ashore on the banks of the river, about haif a mile below the

THE WESLEYAN PASTORAL.—The Annual Pastoral of the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain, finds reasons for thankfulness that, Britain, finds reasons for thankfulness that, amidst the restlessness of religious ominion which marks the age, the Methodist people retain their hold upon the doctrines which constituted early Methodist theology, and it also rejoices that the present modes of labor are but the extension of the lines upon which the founders of the denomination worked. Special attention is directed to the decrease in the member-hip of the Connexion, and it is suggested that as soon as convenient the present state of the Is directed to the decrease in the member-hip of the Connexion, and it is suggested that as soon as convenient the present state of the societies throughout the country shall be made the subject of solemn consideration in the various official meetings. The rapid growth and development of Wesleyan Sunday-schools is shown by statistics—there being at the present time 6,685 schools, containing 122,665 officers and teachers, and 811,583 scholars, of whom more than 62,000 are members of the Church. Notice is taken of the marked success of the Thanksgiving Fund movement, which has new reached a total of \$1,450,000, and attention is directed to the recurring deficiencies in the reached a total of \$1,450,000, and attention is directed to the recurring deficiencies in the home income of foreign missons, which have rendered necessary a policy of retrenchment in all the foreign stations. Wesleyan Methodists are reminded of their responsibility as citizens, and are strongly urged to give their hearty cooperation to ad measures, whether local or national which are calculated to arrest the vice of intemperance; to resist by every means in their power all afternots to descerate the rest of the Sabbath by the opening of public libraries, museums, and picture galleries, who ther such attempts are made in Parliament or by maniciparity. attempts are made in Parliament or by manicipal bodies, to protest patiently and persistently against the continuance of State phinonage of vice, and to do their utmost to do away with the opium traffic between India and China.

A Christian mission has been opened in St. Mary st., Philadelphia, opposite "Fort Hell," and within a stone's-throw of "Fort Sulphur" and "Blazing Rag"—one of the worst quarters and "Blazing Rag"—one of the worst quarters in the city. The institution, which is known as the Philadelphia Medical Mission, was organized by Dr. Kirkpatrick, aided by E. F. Baldwin, at the suggestion of persons who had seen similar missions successfully conducted in London, Liverpool, and other transatiantic cities. It was thought that the poor and degraded that were beyond the reach of ordinary Christian work could be oest reached by locating a mission headquarters among them, and making its medical and dispensively features as conspicuous as its Gospel work. The mission has been conducted so innobtrusively that comparatively few, perhaps, of the very class upon which it must mainly depend for support are aware of its existence. depend for support are aware of its existence

formight ago at the Orienns Italiwae Station by the departure of 8,000 pigrims for Lourdes. They were dispatched in seven trains. Besides those in full possession of their health and faculties were a large number suffering from illness, as well as cripples and bedridden foik. The station was blocked up with stretchers and mattresses upon which emaciated and helpless forms of either sex and all ages were reclining. Babies, too, abounded. The priests and Sisters of Mercy orgamzing the pilgrimage were most indefatigable in attending to their charges, relieving the railway officials of all the trouble and inconvenience which passengers of so exceptional a character must otherwise have involved.

There is a vague possibility—nothing more—of an (Ecumenical Conneil next year, to follow that of the Vatican which declared 11 is IX, and his successors infallible. The proposition was first made, according to the Diritto, by Was list made, a whom the definition of the cardinal Manning, who repeated a suggestion which he made at the last Papal election to the effect that Malta should be chosen as the piace of meeting. The Roman print says it is believed that the English Government would heved that the English Government would make no objection to the Council string on the island, if permission to do so were previously asked by the Pope. It is obvious, that Leo XIII, would be disinched to take this course, considering that it would be humiliating to the Papal See to a lidress any request whatever to the English Government.

The Presbyterian Council, which is to meet in The Pressylerian Council, which is to meet in Philadelphia on September 23, and to remain in session until October 3, will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in this country. It will consist of between 300 and 400 delegates from the different branches of the Church, and they will come not only from the United States and the Dominion of Leandard by the Church and they have been added to the country of the cou anada, but from England, Ireland, Scothard, Wales, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Bel-Africa. The Council will not have any ex-centive or indicial control over the bodies rep-resented in it. The principal part of the business transacted will be the reading of papers on important topics.

Mr. Moody's Convention of Christian Workers was opened on Wednesday at Northideld, Mass., the attendance being very large. The meetings of the week have been attended by claurch-going people from many of the towns of Frankin County, and from Vermont and New-Hampshire. The efforts of the workers assembled will not be confined to Northfield, but some of them will visit adjourner towns to had meetings. Himsdale, ioning towns to hold meetings. Himsdale, N. H., will be thus favored, and at the Ber-A. H., will be thus invored, and at the Bernardston Congregational Church, this morning, services will be conducted by H. M. Moore and Mr. Shaw, of the Massachusetts Christian Association Workers, and in the afternoon Mrs. Alfred and Mrs. Burt, from Brooklyn, N. Y., will address a children's meeting.

This quotation from one of the Rev. Phillips Brooks's sermons is now going the rounds of the religious press: "It is the lives, like the the religious press: "It is the lives, like the stars, which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look, and out of which we gather the deepest calm and courage. No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure, and good, without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness."

Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis, has given the Hibermans, who recently danced at a picnic in direct discondinue of his pastoral, the alternative of being disfellowshiped or of expelling its wayward members. The Bishop is very determined in the matter, and will make it a test case, demanding to know whether his authority is to be arbitrarily set aside to satisfy the whims of the people.

### CURRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

MINISTERIAL ENDURANCE.

From the Baptist Workly.

In the palmy dars of Dr. Staughton, in Philadelphia, as we have heard a few of his surviving admirers tell, he was accustomed to preach to crowded congregations four times every Lord's day, one of these services, during the summer months, being held in the open air and in the early morning, about two hours before preachers and people of the present day are out of their beds. In our beylood we were in the habit of hearing the late Pr. Kennard preach three times on Lord's day to congregations that crowded the spacious edification has the content of the preaching services in our clurches were very common, and the agerage health and strength of the ministers was, if anything, in advance of those who are now occupying our pulpits. MINISTERIAL ENDURANCE.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ADAMS.

From the New-York Observer.

There is no minister living who will dispute the fitness of the remark that Dr. Adams was at the head of the profession in the denomination which he distinguished by his scholarship, his accomplishments, his purity and dignity of life and he distinguished by his scholarship, his accomplishments, his purity and dignity of life and manners. His courtly and elegant manners that made him the distinguished ornament of the most refined and brilliant errele at home and abroad, were so thoroughly natural to him that they did not repel but rather attracted the less cultivated, and the common people who gladly heard the Master, were drawn to the disciple who was as simple in his habits and gentle in his speech as becomes a servant of Christ.

THACKERAY ON MARRIAGE.

Dr. J. M. Sterberant in The Congregationalist.

Let it be always borne in mind that such cases of tyranny and infidelity on the part of a husband, and of neipices, hopeless slavery on the part of the wife, as Thackeray has painted, are not Christian marriage, nor any legitimate consequences of it. They only sustain the same relation to true marriage which the prayers and vows of the dishonest hypocrite sustain to true devotion.